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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 26TH INSTANT.—Messrs. D. Dunbar & Son's, A 1, 12 years' Ship "MORAYSHIRE," Captain Mathers, has good accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Per Pro. LECKIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th May 1862. H. BYNE.

FOR LONDON.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H. MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.—The splendid Ship "MARY SHEPHERD," 905 Tons, A 1, 13 years, to sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

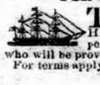
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May 1862.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 13 years fast sailing ship BURLINGTON, Captain Howes, will sail about the 25th May. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY, The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. Shapcott, Commander, has superior accomodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding. For terms apply to Captain Shapcott, on board or to,

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. toughing, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
12th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th May at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 14th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four Bales JUTE, received ex *Mogul*, N. Spooner, Master, from Calcutta, now lay uncleimed on the Bunder, and will be sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Bennett & Co., on SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, if the expenses on the same be not paid, and the Goods removed before the 9th instant.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner.
Bombay, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SALE

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB HORSE, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England. Apply at the office of this paper.

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JUST RECEIVED, *fresh and nice*, a few dozens of the following Varieties of Biscuits from the above well-known house:—

	Rs.	A.
Mixed	2	0
Captain's	1	8
Cracknel's	1	8
Queen's	1	12
Ginger Nuts	1	12
Machine	1	12
Ginger Drops	2	0
Iced Lane (very superior)	2	12
Plain Arrowroot	1	12
Victoria	1	12
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PERFUMERY,

From Pitsse and Lenox, of London.

Kiss-me-quick. Per bottle..Rs. 1-12 and ,, 3 4
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MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

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N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
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Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Mundley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

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ON THE ESPLANADE.

ONE MORE PERFORMANCE will be given on THURSDAY the 15th May, under distinguished Patronage, commencing at half past 8.

BASS & Co.'s BEER FOR SALE.

FORTY Casks, containing 120 dozens, will be sold low, to close out a Consignment, upon application to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.

ON Board the Barque *Victoria*, Bora Bunder. 126 Doz. Cuttler's CHAMPAGNE and SAUTERNE in Quarts and Pint Bottles. For particulars apply to Captain Gibbs on board, or to

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Apollo Street.

Where samples can be seen.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th Instant, respecting the sale of the property belonging to Ramabaee widow of Annundrow Vencajee deceased, on Wednesday the 14th instant, has at the request of said Ramabaee the Mortgager been postponed till Thursday the 5th day of June next.

KELLY AND HORE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Bombay Green, 13th May 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

WANTED.

A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office*.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut: or to Captain W. R. Rouse, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situate I in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Meanjee Nakrawalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co's., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office" No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.
May 9th, 1862.

TO LET

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Medy Bay with supply of Vehar Water also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with sup ly of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, for Hill Lines, No. 3.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mahagon, one in Girgaum Road nearer the Sea Side (Villa), and

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

1 well commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.

3 Bungalows in Sattara:—Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four horses and two shops to let in the Fort.

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Sables, Sable fan Hair, Camel's Hair, Flat Varnish Brushes and Selected Pencils in cases of assorted letters: Mordan's, Wolff's and other makers pencils, Eliott's Flat Pencils and the Patent ever pointed Tubular Pencils in boxes inverted letters.

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An entirely new stock of Thick and Thin Papers, envelopes, &c. just imported per "Mary Shepherd" and "Clara,"—These consignments are in great variety, consisting of the various sizes, colours and designs in both thick and thin note Papers, with envelopes adapted to all descriptions.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is so well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from Upcountry, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the place of James N. Fleming, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 10th May 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, or indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major W. C. Neilson, M.D., Medical Establishment, are requested to communicate with the undersigned by the 31st instant, after which date no claims against the Estate will be admitted.

W. V. SHEWELL, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 7th May 1862.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Four Millions (4,000,000) of Pucka Bricks will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, North Canara, at Sirsy, up to 1 P. M. of the 20th June next.

The Bricks are to be delivered at Beitkul Cove in Sudashewghur Bay and at various points on the River bank between Sudashewghur and Kadra (20 miles) in such proportions as shall be hereafter decided on by the Executive Engineer.

One million Bricks must be delivered before the 1st December 1862, another million before the 1st March 1863, and the remainder before the 1st June 1863.

Each brick to be 8½ inches in length, 4½ inches in breadth and 3 inches in depth; all unsound bricks will be rejected.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Contract must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reasons for the rejection of a tender.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. Coupland, Esq., proceeding to England.

A very fine Grey Arab Horse.....	14	2.
A very blood Bay Arab	14	8.
A Chesnut Gallowa	14	1.
A Roan Arab Pony (very blood).		

A quite new Dog Cart, Brass Mounted Harness and Bay Arab, very fine action. Apply to,

NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE,
Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE.

FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—

12 reels	½	inch.
12 ,,	¾	,,
12 ,,	1	,,
12 ,,	1½	,,

Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.—TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down including two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100—

½ inch, per foot	As.	14
¾ ,, ,, ...	Rs.	1 0 as.
1 ,, ,, ...	,,	1 2 ,,
1½ ,, ,, ...	,,	1 6 ,,

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½ inch, per foot	As.	12
¾ ,, ,, ...	,,	14
1 ,, ,, ...	Rs.	1 0 as.
1½ ,, ,, ...	,,	1 4 ,,

Specimens may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.
Chinchpoogly.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Veruan*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....	14 p. pair
,,	French Calf do.	13 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13 ,, ,,
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R. PARTRIDGE.
Hummum Street, Fort.

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THE SIND DIRECTORY, consisting of 324 closely printed 8vo. pages. Comprising every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. of the Province. With a neatly executed Map, showing the division of the Province, principal roads, &c.—A Plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military Limits, and the Harbour Improvement Works in Progress.—A Code of Signals made between Munora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

In addition to the usual information pertaining to a Directory, will be found a general description of the Province, and the principal Towns. A Chronological Register of Events from 1843 to 1861. The Services of the Sind Horse from 1839 to 1861. A brief Memoir of the late General John Jacob, C.B. Hints on Irrigation. Cotton Cultivation. Wool Trade. Regulations of the Cantonment Bazar. Circular Orders by Commissioner. Selections from the General Orders of late Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sind. Port and Harbour Rules and Regulations. Assessed Taxes. Government Resolution regarding the sale of Waste Lands. The New Customs Act, &c. &c.

A general description of the Punjab, and an Abstract from the Administrative Report for 1860-61.

Price Rs. 6.

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Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of remittance. By remitting an additional Two Annas the Directory can be sent to any part of India, post free.

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Kurrachee Auction Sale of Valuable Household Property.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have received instructions to sell (at their Rooms, Kurrachee) on Monday 26th May at 5 P. M.

Lot 1.—A large substantial well built up per roomed House (situated near the Church, opposite the Royal Artillery Mess, and known as Captain Hamilton's Bungalow) together with Outhouses, &c. &c. The House is situated in Bazaar limits, is well adapted either for a Private residence, House of business, or First Class Hotel.

Lot 2.—Two Houses situated at Munora, next the Lighthouse (late the property of Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B.)

Kurrachee, 6th May 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES of the first sort for sale. Price Rs. 6 per basket of four maunds. Apply to Burjorjee Dorabjee Patell, opposite the Post Office.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY Barrels fresh AMERICAN FLOUR, just received ex *Crown Point*, Ap ly to.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.

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LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
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Price Rs. 2-12 annas, post-paid to any part of India Rs. 2½ in Bombay.

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April 9th, 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

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Harness Makers, &c.,

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(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)

AND

East Street Poona.

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Laws and Constitutions of Grand Lodge of Scotland	4 8
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Maunder's Treasury of History	6 4
——— Geography	6 4
——— Knowledge	6 4
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases &c.....	6 12
The Cabinet Lawyer	6 12
Carpenter's Spelling Book.....	0 12
Mavor's Spelling Book	4 0
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McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary	31 4
Colenso's Arithmetic	2 0
Key to ditto	3 12
Brewer's Guide to Science	2 4
——— English History	2 0
Colenso's Geometric Problems.....	2 0
——— do. with Key in one....	2 4
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Sydenham's Notes on Lessons.....	2 4
Farnham's History of England	1 8
Forbes's Hand-o-Bahar (in Hindoostanee)	8 0
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Sporting Scenes in South Africa. By Captain Drayson	1 8

NEW PERIODICALS.

LONDON SOCIETY. An Illustrated monthly magazine of light and amusing Literature for the hours of relaxation. No. 1 to 3 received. Subscription for Bombay, Rs. 3 a year. For outstations Rs. 10. BARRINGTON, BY CHARLES LEVER. Rs. 9 and 10 as above. Parts 1 to 3 received.

CHAMBER'S THE BOOK OF DAYS. A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the Calendar, including Anecdote, Biography and history, curiosities of literature, and oddities of human life and Character. Illustrated. Rs. 6½ and 7 as above. Parts 1 to 3 received.

THE HALF PENNY GAZETTE. Rs. 2½ and 3½ as above. Parts 1 to 8 received.

☞No name registered for a shorter Period than twelve months. Amount of Subscriptions must accompany orders, or these will not be attended to.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA,

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, to which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London: And sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE MATERIALS OF THE BELVEDERE HOUSE will be sold by Public Auction, on the spot, on the 23rd May 1862, at 8 P. M. Materials to be cleared off within two Months.

W. D'OYLY,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, on the 14th May 1862, a Piece of Sea Ground situated on the Back Bay Side of Middle Colaba, measuring about 4604 Square yards.

W. D'OYLY,
Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, 26th April 1862.

YACHT FOR SALE.

THE well known Cutter "SUNBEAM" now lying off the Apollo Bunder, and ready for immediate use. Apply to Messrs & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT in Pints. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc.....	Rs.	18	per doz. Quarts.
Pope Clément.....	,,	21	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafflite.....	,,	26	,, ,,
Chateau Margaux	,,	25	,, ,,
Chateau Haut Brion.....	,,	27	,, ,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal..... Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy-Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao.....
Maraschino.. } Liqueurs.
Anizette

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 14th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credite)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do....	2s. 07/16d. to 2 1.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Calcutta	Sight	1½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 to 217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	8 do.	T. B. closed.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	35 do.
Oriental Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.3	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	1,000	1,550 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company...	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 450 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	350	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throssie Mill Company..	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
Loan 1835-36	94½ to 94¾
Loan 1842-43	94½ to 94¾
Loan 1854-55	94½ to 94¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¾ to 105¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

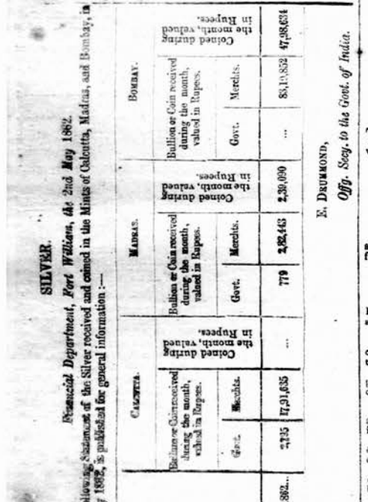
Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 2th Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250 do
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£2 17s.	0d. to £3	0s.	0d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 15s.	0d. to £2	0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....	£2 15s.	0d. to £2	17s.	6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2	10s.	0d
To China.....	Rs. 9 to 10			
To Clyde.....	No enquiry.			

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 13th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	242 to 243
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,,	234 to 237
New Oomrawuttee	,,	210 to 212
New Compta, ...	,,	118 to 120
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	274 to 275
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	205 to 208
New Veraval	,,	205 to 210
Khandeish	,,	195 to 200
New Pondicbee	,,	215 to 216
New Aguole	,,	220 to 222
New Mangalore.....	,,	215 to 216
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,585		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6 to 6-1 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	,,	6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
	,,	37 to 38
Nigger	,,	27 to 28



BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYER, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (THELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regimants for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of on the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To enable disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain register of Promissory Notes of the several Banks of the Native Governments, and endeavour the payment of the interest in London.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India or remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

Local only.—Without charge.
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers.—{ The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0½ per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On demand (Head Office).....	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	,,	

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 12	Veteran	Duncan	Liverpool 6 Jan.
13	Royal Saxon	Brown	Melbourne 14 Feb.
	Mahsna) (s)	Kidder.....	Surat 12 May.
	Auckland (s)	Fraser	Lascadives ———

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 13	Margaret Jane.....	Russell	Cochin & Calcutta.
	Lammermuir	Stuart	Singapore.
	Yaralidia	Bowman	Liverpool.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen ..	Surat.
	Manchester (s).....	McDonald ...	Surat.
	Governor Higginson (s).....	Greig	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Royal Saxon*, from Melbourne.—Mr. Henry Maxwell ; Mr. Thomas Crosley.

Per steamer *Mahsraj*, from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. J. Jones ; Mr. and Mrs. Walters ; Mr. Bucknall ; and 112 Natives.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Auckland*, from Lascadives.—10 Lascars, late belonging to the late ship *Sultana*, picked up at the Island of Betra Par.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Margaret Jane*, for Cochin and Calcutta.—11 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Surat.—Mr. Blackwell ; Mr. Roger ; Mr. Heigh, and 90 natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.—172 natives.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Malabar Coast.—Mr. R. W. Heane ; Mr. E. H. de St. Feire ; Captain Pelland ; Lieut. and Mrs. Healy ; Mr. & W. Forde ; Mr. Buller, and about 85 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Rock City*, F. Mesuard, bound to Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, E. P. G. Browne, bound to China &c.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Union*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Alma*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Melbourne.

Arabian.—Cargo Ballast.
Royal Jacon.—Cargo Ballast.

From Demaun.

Brig *Sulamuter.*—Cargo Ballast.

From Liverpool.

Ajmeer.—19 cases Machinery, 75 cases Sulphate of Copper, 100 barre's Tar, 4 cases Zumetta, 51 crates Earthenware, 109 cases Copper Sheets, 100 boxes Copper Sheathing, 11 nos. Boilers, 49 pieces Castings 18 cases Clocks, 15 bales Cotton, 78 cases Glass Bottles, 250 cases Cider, 1,765 bars Railway Iron, 100 barrels Green Copperas, 4 cases Hardware, and some packages of Merchandise.

Euphrates.—15,200 nos. Printed Telegraph Wood Pales, 31 kegs Galvanized Screws, 4 cases, 3,462 pieces and 160 bundles Machinery, 3,445 nos. Weights, 2,000 bundles Nail Rod Iron, 500 bundles Sheet Iron, 4,618 bars and 95 bundles Iron, 11 cases Ventilator Frames, 80 bundles Windows, 95 packages Iron Rafters &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 13TH MAY 1862.

For London.

War Spirit.—121 cases Olibanum, 255 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Kalli Brothers ; 38½ bags Coffee, 86 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Mauock Pandoorung.

Owen Glendower.—37 bales Cuscus Roots, 92¼ cwt., Monarjee Natha ; 16 bales Cow Hides, 80 corges, T. Pudomsy.

Lobelia.—Loose Hemp, 70 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibboy.

For Liverpool.

Africa.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., John Tauner and Co. ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Monjee Premjee.

North.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

Beloochee.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Muthooradass Vusuujee ; 53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Tricomjee Permanund ; 55 bales Wool, 193 cwt, Bhimjee Samjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 386 cwt., S. Tyebjee.

Grace Darling.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Crescent.—41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Permanund Mootchund ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jatha Jairaj ; 50 bales Wool, 18 cwt., Hajeebhoy Ebram and Co. ; 33 bundles Deer Horns, 60 cwt., Dhyal Jairaj.

General Simpson.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ruttegur Dowlingur, 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.

Admiral.—52½ bales Cotton, 183½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Lukmechund Nursidass Sons.

Electric.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

W. Chandler.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cornforth and Co.

Morning Star.—32 bales Wool, 96 cwt., 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Modee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Albion.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Pericles.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Pudmsee and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Wookeruia Khetsee.

Sir Charles Napier.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Permaud Mooichund ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Tricomjee Vinjee and Co. ; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Swift Body.—1,000 bundles Sursee Seed, 500 cwt., Jatha Jairaj.

Glenalva.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

City of Agra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Morrica.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. Stewart and Co.

Dalkeith.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., R. Stewart & Co., 800 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Mowjee Bhemjee.

Shard.—1,200 bags Saltpetre, 2,075 I. mds., Malsee Canjee.

Zalica.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gray and Co.

Chevalier.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Muncherjee Hormusjee.

Alma.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Samjee Hemraj and Co.

British Lion.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rutigur Coovergur.

America.—145 bales Cotton, 500½ cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Tweed.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Granada.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. Stewart and Co.

Melsor.—63 bundles Surseeseed, 20½ cwt., 217 bundles Bhoysulgseed, 105½ cwt., Dewjee Meekany.

Tiger.—270 bales Cotton, 945 cwt., Wootumchund Cullianchund.

Americana.—72 bales Cotton, 25½ cwt., Coverjee Premjee ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Permanund Bhugwan.

Vesta.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Malsee Canjee.

For Falmouth.

Thetis.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—65 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathaboy ; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha ; 3 pieces Side Boards, 12 pieces Chairs, G. Whitley.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 box Silver Coins, David Sassoon and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—33 boxes Company Rupees 200,000, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—2 cases English Books, Narayen Waseodewjee.

For Calcutta.

Prince of Wales.—17 cases China Virmillion, Shaik Davood Shaik Aumed ; 105 packages Red Ochre, 157½ cwt., Rahimbhoy Rajpali ; 72 packages M. Coffee, 105 cwt., H. Abdool Noormahomed.

Union.—150 bundles Red Ochre, 225 cwt., Rahimbhoy Rajpali.

For Madras.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 parcel Wearing Apparel, N. Waseodewjee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 4, Ship *Lord Dalhousie*, Mackhan, from Gibraltar 15th January, Point de Galle 17th April.
Do. Steamer *Fiery Cross*, Crockett, from Hongkong 19th April, touched at Singapore 23th and Penang 29th April.
DEPARTURES.—May 4 Steamer *Burmah*, Ships *Martaban*, and *Scotland*, Barques *Rozano*, *Ann*, *Duc de Richelieu*, *La Belle Virginie*, and *Redgeree* and 3 other ships.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Stockwell, Captain T. T., 95th Regt., to England.
Brooke, Lieut. H. C., 95th Regt., to England.
Field, Major, 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, to England.
Annesley, Captain J. T., Staff Corp, on duty, to Ahbaugh.
Weanghlow, Lieut. W., 4th Regt., on duty, to Singapore.
Buller, Lieut. F. W., Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Ootacamund via Baypore.
Loch, Major, 2nd Regt. Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Lee, Lieut. J. R., 1st Fusiliers, on duty, to Poona.
Healy, Lieut. J., 56th Foot, to join, to Cannanore.
Pollard, Captain G., 66th Regt., to join, to Cannanore.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 13th May 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of survey of which Captain Brown, 33rd Regiment, is President, will reassemble tomorrow, at half-past 8 A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

2. A Committee composed as follows will assemble tomorrow, at 11 A. M., at the Office of the Brigade Major of the Garrison, to verify and record the services of Serjeant W. Sherlock, unattached list.
President.—Lieut. Colonel Petrie, Royal Artillery.
Members.—One Subaltern, from 23rd Regt. N. L. I., and Adjutant, 21st Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters Mahabeshwar, 9th May 1862.

Captain H. F. Morgan, H. M.'s 28th Foot, has been appointed from the 21st April inst., to act as Brigade Major at Nusseerabad, during the absence of Major Green, on leave.

Gunners Brown and Allen, of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, at present attending the Central School at Poona, are to be directed to rejoin their Brigade.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th May 1862.

The Commanders of the *Feroze*, *Semiramis*, and *Auckland*, are directed to prepare survey indents to return all their Guns and Stores and such portions of their standing removing rigging as are bad, excepting anchors, cables and awnings.

The Commander of the *Clive*, is directed to prepare survey indents, to return all the Guns, Stores and rigging of that vessel excepting anchors, cables, awnings and lower rigging.

All Stores returned to be careful ly tallied with the names of the articles and the ship they belong to.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PARSEE THEATRICALS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—With intense regret I had to peruse the letter in your valuable paper headed the Parsee Theatricals, and signed by Romeo ; and compelled as I am to vindicate my character from the slur that has been cast upon it, it was with the greatest reluctance that I again sat down to write a reply. But Mr. Editor, I would be as brief as possible, as I intend to argue no longer on this unimportant subject, with the gallant Romeo who, with all his voluptuousness of language, and with his torrents of hollow-sounding words, has not a bit succeeded in disproving the immediate point in question. My original intention in handing up the subject was "neither to vent my bile on a company of amateur actors," nor to ridicule unfairly the performances of Saturday the 3rd instant. I had only one object in view, and that was to correct your Correspondent Juliet in the opinion she appeared to entertain, with regard to the Parsee Drama ; and while commenting on this point, I thought it a fit opportunity to touch upon the performances of that Saturday, from witnessing which Juliet had jumped to such a conclusion. I am at a loss to know, what on earth should lead me beyond the limits of my object, as I have no personal interest in any one of the various Theatrical Companies. Yet there appears one brave Romeo, and pray look, sir, what has he attempted to do. At first he has tried in vain to find out who I am ; and although he has remarkably failed in it, he has with discredit to himself, set up an imaginary picture of my appearances, stating that I am a "short dumpy and bow-legged person, with a pair of large eyes, &c. !" and ironically describing me, as a law student, jestor, actor, &c. ! This account is full of bare-faced liés. Let me assure you, sir, that my appearances do not approach in the slightest degree to this unsightly picture, nor am I, or ever was a law-student and actor. From this we can draw the same inference with regard to the description given by him of your fair Juliet whom he considers by mere guess to be a schoolboy fresh from his first studies, &c. ! Then, sir, he has passed a bitter calumny over the vernacular Editors, simply because they have pronounced the last performance of this mock Company as a failure. This is the way in which Romeo has treated the question. He has grown too personal in the course of his wild attacks, and with remarkable tact evaded the immediate point in consideration. What have we to do with the writers ? What care we for Editors or school boys or any other persons ? These are all irrelevant matters. The question is not who the writers are, but what they have written or commented upon. Of this Romeo speaks but very little, and that too, nearly coinciding with my views ; but on those he has exhausted all his flippancy of mind, applying to them as many vulgar adjectives as he was able to find from some penny novel, a greedy taste of which has increased in some of the youthful Parsee loungers at the band stands to an amazing extent and by which they are highly puffed up in their own minds. Romeo seems to be one of the class. He has grasped this opportunity to avenge some real or imaginary wrongs, on some other persons ; as it seems quite unnecessary for him (except with that motive) to write a reply, when he nearly concurs with me in saying that the "Prologue was a failure," and so forth. Lastly, what care I for Romeo or Juliet or any one else ? I have written according to the dictates of my own conscience and let others take it in whatever light they may.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I trust that this will be my last letter. I will not again condescend to reply to such vain rebuttals, and trouble you any more with the subject. But before apologising for the encroachment upon your valuable time and space, allow me to suggest the advisability of bringing an end to this unpleasant controversy, which can be satisfactorily done by the independent decision of our famous guest and actress, Miss Emma Grattan, who as I was informed, was present at the Theatre on that night, and who, from her distinguished talents and experience in such affairs, is in my mind a competent judge, to pass an opinion on the mismanagement, bad delivery, want of feeling and inappropriate gestures of the actors, if not on the merits or demerits of the language.—
Your's sincerely.

TOGATUS.

Bombay, 13th May 1862.

THE 14TH HUSSARS.

SIR.—Will you do me the favor to allow the accompanying correspondence to appear in your Paper.

It may be satisfactory to the subscribers to the Soldiers Fetes in 1859, and interest many old friends of the 14th Hussars, to know in what manner the Funds have since been appropriated, which were then raised, to do honor to this, and other distinguished Regiments, on their return from the Field.

Circumstances at the time prevented the Dragoons sharing the entertainments which were given by the Inhabitants of Bombay to the 3rd Europeans, the 64th Foot, and 78th Highlanders, but a proportion of the Funds was retained by the Committee for the special use of this Regiment, and has now been expended.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. TRISTRAM.
Member of Committee Soldier's Fetes, 1859.
Bombay, 12th May 1862.

Dundalk, 30th March 1862.

MY DEAR MR. TRISTRAM,—I have the pleasure

meal in a comfortable way, for a remarkably small cost, every detail of the arrangement and every article supplied being carefully inspected and superintended. The reading room is nicely furnished with tables, benches, &c., in the evening it is lighted up and the soldiers who subscribe to it, and it is hardly necessary to add that it is supported by the bulk of the regiment, can meet there and pass the evening quietly and pleasantly amusing themselves with reading or playing chess, backgammon, bagatelle, &c , &c., &c. The library in addition to the books provided by Government is a most excellent one—considering the purpose for for which it is intended, and as far as it goes, one of the best we have ever seen. The men can enter any book they want to get, in a list kept for the purpose. This is inspected by the Commanding officer, who if necessary, rejects any that he may deem unsuitable, and the rest are ordered ; he then writes across it, ' such and such books ordered at such and such a date' and signs his name. The members are also permitted to take the books out to read them in the barrack, or the married men in their own quarters.

A theatre is also being built, probably by this time completed, under the same roof, where the amateurs of the corps can have their entertainments without leaving their lines.

Another arrangement deserves to be noted as it is especially worthy of imitation. Its object is to obviate the necessity of the soldiers and their wives wandering about the bazar, exposing themselves to the sun and to the annoyances attending 'marketing' in India. There is a shop in another part of the same building where every conceivable article likely to be required by the soldiers and their families for their daily wants is sold at a moderate price—such price being written down on a board hung up in the shop so that there need be no squabbling, and can be no cheating. It is kept by a native of course who we have little doubt drives a thriving trade.

It is also the custom we understand for the regimental band to play outside the reading room building one evening in the week so that the soldiers with their wives and children can have the opportunity of passing a pleasant hour together listening to the music, and we have no doubt like those in a higher station in life enjoying a little harmless gossip among themselves.

Seeing the pains that are taken in the 35th Regiment to make the soldiers' life in India a happy one, and not the dismal, cheerless and unvarying routine of duty and idleness which it is too often, and too truly, described to be, we no longer wonder at the regiment being so popular as to number on its rolls upwards of thirteen hundred which we understand it did after the recent volunteering gave men the option of selecting it.

WRECK OF THE SHIP BEECHWORTH.

On Monday afternoon at one o'clock, the ship *Beechworth*, commanded by Captain Frain and in charge of Mr. Pilot Comey, grounded on the South West end of Caranja Shoal. At 9 P. M. guns and rockets were fired from the ship for the purpose of showing her position and indicating her want of assistance. No answer, however, was returned from the Lighthouse. At midnight a boat was sent to the agents of the vessel, on shore, giving them the position of the ship and acquanting them with her perilous situation. The agents immediately on the receipt of the report proceeded to the Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy, Captain Young, for aid ; who promptly ordered H. M.'s I. N. S. *Feroze* to light fires and get up her steam and to be in readiness to go to the assistance of the ship. In the meantime Mr. Corke, Assistant Master Attendant, had proceeded to the ship for the purpose of rendering every assistance in his power. On his arrived there we are informed that he found the vessel in a sinking condition, she having grounded on the South West extremety of the Caranja shoal. The vessel was making water as the tide rose. Everything was done for the unfortunate vessel that either nautical skill or experience could suggest, but there was not the slightest chance of getting her off. The Assistant Master Attendant then returned on shore for the purpose of procuring cargo boats to discharge such of the cargo as could be saved, as there was not the least hope of moving her from the shoal. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the agents of the ship had thirty boats along side and the Steamer *Lowjee Family* was engaged in towing other boats for the purpose of receiving such portions of the cargo as could be rescued. At high water yesterday morning the water was up to the upper decks of the ship.

The unfortunate vessel was a fine ship of 1266 Tons and was loaded with a very valuable cargo, consisting of cotton and seeds, worth upwards of one hundred thousand Pounds, she was bound for Liverpool and belonged to Messrs Willis and Co. of that place. Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co. are the agents in Bombay.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ART.

The first Exhibition of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils was held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon last, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., in the Chair. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were observed, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Hon'ble W. E. Frere, Hon'ble and Mrs. J. D. Inverarity, Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Hon'ble W B. Tristram, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robertson, Mrs. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Kennelly, Colonel French, Major Shaw, Major Dunsterville, Dr. and Mrs. Broughton, Dr. and Mrs. Haines, Rev. and Mrs. Williamson Dr. and Mrs. Ballingall, Captain E. Grant, Captain E. Leith, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Hinton, Misses Bennett, Mrs. Stocqueler, Mrs. and Miss Millard ; Rev Messrs. Aitkin and Colvin ; Drs. M. Stovell, Thom, W. Campbell, R. T. Reid, and G. Birdwood ; Sorabjee Jamsetjee, W. Crawford, H. Coke, Venayekrow Juggonath ee, Framjee Nesserwanjee, G. Foggo, W. Loudon, J. Achenbach, J. Blair, Bhawoo Dajee, Narayen Dajee, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Muncherjee Peston ee Wadia, Nesserwanjee and Hormusjee Cursetjee Daly, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee. C. Forjett, J. J. Vitters, H. Prescott, Meherjeebhoy Bapoojee, T H. Bentley, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Israel Fernandez Nowrojee Furdoonjee, H. Hinton, Dossabhoy Framjee, Bomunjee Hormusjee Wadia, Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Ramchunder Balcruatna, Venayekrow Wassudewjee, Janardhan Wassudewjee, H. Miles, Captain Curtis, E Stocqueler, J. Maclean, Vishwanath Narayen, Bomunjee Jejeebhoy, Mahomed Yoosuf Moorgay, Esquires, &c., &c.

Specimens of wood engraving, moulding, casting, modelling in clay, flower painting, ornamental painting, mechanical painting, plan drawings, &c. executed by the pupils, were laid out in the Hall for exhibition.

His Excellency having taken the Chair, Mr. George W. Terry, Superintendent of the School, read the following

REPORT

The Bombay School of Art, your Excellency is aware, is indebted for its origin to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Baronet. In a letter dated 9th May 1853, he wrote to Lord Falkland, then Governor of Bombay, offering to endow the Institution with a lac of Rupees. If Government would consent to provide a building suitable for class-rooms and work-shops, a master competent to afford instruction in the higher branches of the proposed scheme, that is, drawing, designing, and modelling, and artisans qualified to superintend the several branches of manufacture proposed to be carried on. Government fettered by time and other restrictions, referred the letter home to the late Hon'ble Court of Directors. After various correspondence between the Home government, that of Madras, and Dr. Hunter, and others, the local government received a letter from the Court of Directors No. 13 of 1854, Public Department, dated the 27th April 1854, authorising it to adopt measures for carrying out the generous object. In the beginning of 1857, the school was opened for three months, and in September of the same year Mr. Crow having taken charge as Superintendent, and the Court of Directors having provided the school with a drawing master and teacher of wood engraving from England, it was definitely opened and has been uninterruptedly in existence since its success has been gradual not rapid nor brilliant, its' fate has been that of most young institutions devoted to instruction in art, not a singular one. A reference to the Blue Books published in 1849, containing the Report of the Common's Committee, on the Schools of Design of England, will show that although as early as 1837 the first or head school had been opened at Somerset-House, and some thirteen others has been established in various manufacturing towns during those eleven years, no visible and little actual results had been obtained. Such drawbacks, are unfortunately unavoidable, where duties are assigned and undertaken in localities where the experience of former attempts do not offer a clear and safe guidance, it is through many failures, through many discouragements, the warnings of the critical, the faint-hearted co-operation of doubting followers, the direct opposition of the often well-meaning ignorant, that success has to be achieved.

After the first rush of students, a number of whom a new institution of an attractive character is sure to secure, the limited and unsuited space which untoward events had reduced Government to place at our service, the serious application required from the workers, the unexpected difficulties which they encountered in imitating even the simplest drawing, soon thinned our desks, at all events sent many of our first students to seek employment of remunerative and less arduous nature elsewhere, their places being filled by others, who, in their turn abandoned us, so that although time went on, the teacher found himself still instructing in the rudiments and progressing to new branches, but by slow degrees a few, to their great credit, remained faithfully attached to the Institution, it was their good fortune to select early the art of wood engraving as one branch of the studies they were anxious to become proficient in, through the timely assistance of Mr. Hope, then Inspector of the Northern Division. I was enabled very soon to remunerate them slightly for their work, inducing them to persevere and I would call your attention to the result of their labours up to this date, where it will be seen a certain amount of success has attended them.

The Rooms of the Elphinstone Institution being unsuited for our purpose, we were removed to the College near Babula Tank in January 1859. Shortly after the serious illness of Mr. Crow obliged him to relinquish his duties and seek in a journey home the restoration of his health, he ultimately had to resign his appointment with which at the recommendation of our Committee, I was entrusted temporarily by Government, till then as drawing Master and instructor of wood engraving under him, I had laboured with him in our room, difficult and often thankless task in cheerful accord, always ready to afford advice, help and encouragement of a gentle-opened, cheerful, and hearty disposition, imbued with thorough artistic feelings, and possessed of literary abilities which are not unknown even in Europe, his loss to the school, to his many friends out here and to myself in particular will long be felt.

It is not to be difficult to point out the task in the guidance and management of our school, himself a thorough artist, able to surmount yet capable of understanding and appreciating the difficulties which such an Institution as ours offer to the proverbially unbusiness-like habits of men of our profession, I have ever found him since I have been at the head of this Institution, a kind and willing adviser, ever ready to assist and suggest and always first to propose or support any scheme likely to prove advantageous to the school and students, and I sincerely hope that his suggestion with regard to architecture will be taken into favorable consideration.

With reference to the difficulties which have made me feel we had not yet attained that permanent position which other Educational Institutions older than ours already possess in this Presidency, they lay not so much in the incapacity of the individual students to learn and understand, nor their want of diligence to study, but rather in my inaptitude to hold out to them definite and remunerative prospects as the goal of their efforts. This has been a subject of great and constant anxiety for me and discouragement to them, but day by day these drawbacks are vanishing, and if we can only succeed, as I have little doubt we shall eventually in getting the works of Europe's greatest printed with the same care as the proofs which are exhibited here, we shall soon find wood engraving a very remunerative profession, we may also hope that the various Establishments where art workmen are needed are beginning to find out the value of those educated at our school the constant employment given to some of them from the Educational Department, the Bombay and Government Gazette and various other private sources, the situation given lately at the Byculla Press to one of our best students, are sure proofs that if they only continue to exert themselves and rely thoroughly on their art, they will secure support and remunerative employment.

And now my boys, with his Excellency's permission, I wish to address a few words to you in the presence of this great gathering. I trust that you will consider the presence of his Excellency *here today and of this distinguished* assembly as a convincing proof, if any were still wanted of the deep concern all take in your welfare and success, the sustained interest manifested towards you by the three sons of the late liberal founder, the presentation of the valuable prizes now about to be distributed, and a promise of annual allowance for the same purpose from the present Sir Jamsetjee and his brother the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee, the presentation of a scholarship, the first to our school by Mr. Sorabjee, to be named the Founder Scholarship, as an affectionate tribute from the youngest son of that distinguished family, to the memory of a departed father, should, if you still continue to prove yourselves worthy, be justly considered by you as

"That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do"

Let these acts of kindness spur you on to fresh exertions and success in the elevating and refining profession you have chosen for yourselves through doubts, through adverse advice, through pecuniary difficulties, several of you have remained faithful to your colours, the Pioneers of this new undertaking. From to-day let us hope a brighter era opens for you, you are going to reap the first public reward of your toils, but remember that this necessitates fresh labour on your part as well as creates greater expectations from all present. Next year at an earlier period, we shall with the sanction of Government, offer you another opportunity of shewing that you are not ungrateful for the solicitude manifested in your behalf, and that our yearly exhibition, should the views I am about to submit through our Committee to Government be adopted, will become a permanent institution of a more comprehensive nature, of which your work will form but a part.

I am happy to see that many of your parents have answered my invitation and are present here today, to witness and share the triumph of their sons, and that they will take this evening to heart and henceforth assist me in inducing you to continue regular attendance to your studies. And now let the rewarded take heed and brace themselves up for fresh successes, let not the unsuccessful lose heart, but with fresh determination and steady application retrieve their present defeat.

Your Excellency may it please you to look on this our first public display with kind indulgence and a forbearance, we feel we are not entitled to claim, but which we nevertheless seek, emboldened by your condescension in consenting to preside at this auspices event at our next meeting, and should you honour us with this visit one year hence, I trust that our works will display a marked progress both in execution as well as conception, and that the Report I shall then be called upon to draw up will be one of congratulation for the past and hope for the future.

After the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils in the Industrial and Artistic Departments, and the Ornamental Classes.

His Excellency rose and spoke as follows :—

His Excellency regretted that his recent arrival in Bombay had prevented his personally examining the School of Art, but what the company saw around them of the works of the pupils and the facts stated in Mr. Terry's report were sufficient to shew that the institution had been of many years standing, and that it had been well carried out by his family and the Managing Committee. He (Sir Bartle Frere) had lately had an opportunity of visiting similar Institutions at Calcutta and Madras, and while he must frankly tell them that they had still a great deal to do to overtake the Institution founded by D. Hare at Calcutta, he thought that the results of a comparison with the School of Arts at Calcutta would give the Managing Committee good reason to be satisfied with the exertions of Mr. Terry and his pupils. All that could be expected from the liberral foundation had been done by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, whose intentions had been so well carried out by the members of the family. But something more than this was required to form a good School of Art. First, it was necessary that the artistic teaching should be really efficient. Mr. Terry's report shewed what was still needed in this respect to provide a qualified staff of teachers, and he, Sir Bartle Frere, could only say that as far as depended on Government, any aid which could be afforded which the Director General of Public Instruction could recommend. The second requisite was a willing and apt body of pupils. As regarded aptitude it was only necessary to look around at the remains of ancient Art, or even at the specimens of modern Native Art in stone, in wood carving, and in carved inlaid work in metal and enamel, in tile and textile fabrics, to see how great a natural taste and aptitude the Natives had as a body for many branches of ornamental Art. His excellency did not think that any one who had studied the subject could doubt that there was a natural capacity in the Native mind to avail itself of any amount of teaching which might be offered to him matters of Art. But the number who could avail themselves of such an opportunity of learning as this School afforded, must of necessity be regulated by the demand which they might find to exist for their labours after they had been trained and educated. The pupils could not be expected to come to take lessons as a mere matter of pleasure or accomplishment. They come in the hope of learning to be artists who could gain their bread by hard labour at their Art, and the amount of candidates for instruction must therefore depend on the amount of remuneration which they could look forward to receive for their labours. The question therefore resolved itself into this,—what prospect had these pupils of finding employment after they had finished their course of instruction ? In this respect, His Excellency saw much ground for encouragement in Bombay. If we look at the history of Art in Modern Europe, in Genoa, in Florence, in Venice, in Holland and in our own country, we find that next to the Ecclesiastial bodies, the best patrons of Art were the wealthy merchants and men of commerce, and looking to what they had already done in Bombay, he could not but hope that the merchants of Bombay would do their duty as patrons of local Art. They had been hitherto content to depend almost exclusively on foreign countries for works of Art, but he hoped a time was coming when we should find the Native merchants of Bombay extending a discriminating patronage to Artists instructed at that Institution, and affording the best guarantee for the growth of a School of genuine Native Art.

The assembly then dispersed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 12th May 1862.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

The Mahomed Law of Marriage and Divorce. —*Mooljee Khakee* was summoned by *Jeebhaee*, woman, for refusing to support the complainant, she being his wife. The complainant, through her solicitor, Mr. Sangster, applied to His Worship for a summons on the 2nd instant, and the summons was granted, and made returnable on the 8th instant. The case was called on for hearing on that day ; but the defendant did not appear, and the service of the summons having been proved, another summons was issued and made returnable the next day. On the latter day the defendant failing to appear a warrant was issued for his immediate apprehension. Shortly after the issue of the warrant the defendant appeared in Court doubtless having received some intimation from his friends.

The case was adjourned till the present day.

Mr. Sangster appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Bayley on behalf of the defendants.

The Complainant was examined by *Mr. Sangster* and said.—I am the defendant's lawful wife, and have been married to him five years. I was between eleven and twelve years old when I married him. About a year and half ago I lived with him. He ill-treated me and I left him and went to live with my mother. My husband went away from Bombay for twelve months. On his return I offered to go back to him ; but he did not send for me at all. He has never supported me since. I sent a lawyer's notice to him which he did not answer. I never received any support from him since he left Bombay. I am ready to go back to him now.

Cross-examined.—The facts enquired into the dispute. They ordered me father-in-law to take me to his house. He said I might poison him. I was then ordered to go and live with my husband, but he did not send for me. The notice was sent last Monday.

Khakee Puddasaey said.—I am a Comanin of the Khoja caste. We ordered the defendant to take the complainant home. He however did not take her. I then told him if he first instance he must obtain consent of his first wife with whom the jewels most remain ; and he must allow her something more.

Cross-examined.—Her husband said to the caste that he would not marry another woman.

Bhanjee Moorjee said.—The mother complained to the caste about the defendant's not allowing her daughter maintenance. The caste ordered the defendant to take his wife home but he did not do so.

Alladin Peerbhoy said.—I believe that the defendant is worth about 40 or 50,000 Rs. He lives with his father and lives in such a manner as would lead me to suppose that he is a wealthy person. He derives his income from the rent of houses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bailey.—I am worth about 10,000 Rs. I mean that the defendant lives with his father and that the 40 or 50,000 Rs. belongs to his father. The defendant lives with his father.

Re-cross'd.—I know that this young gentleman indulges in two wives, which is rather expensive.

Mr. Bayley then proceeded to address the Court on behalf of the defendant, and in so doing said, that he did not know whether his Worship thought there was any case made out for the plaintiff, but that he should be able to prove that the defendant was not liable on legal grounds. The plaintiff was said to be very beautiful, but as she was covered up of course she could not be seen, so that there was no means of their judging for themselves. (The lady was during the hearing of the case squatting down in front of the bar completely covered over with a thick silk veil.) The learned gentleman said that he would not like to state anything that he could not prove, but he had been told that the lady's conduct to her husband had not been faithful. The husband had applied to the Cazee for a divorce, the divorce had been granted and a sum of money paid into the Cazee's hands, in accordance with the customs of these people. The Jumat had granted him a divorce and had given him permission to marry again ; and there could be no doubt that he had a perfect right to do so. The divorce granted to the defendant was perfectly valid according to the Mahomedan law and customs. The defendant was entirely dependant on his father for support.

Mr. Bailey objected, as the question was too leading.

Sahiba Horiabin Mahomed Tawail.—I am Naib to the old Cazee and have been so for fourteen years. Khojas are married by the Cazee and likewise divorced. A man can divorce his wife when he likes, by permission of the caste. When a man divorces his wife he must pay down a certain sum of money, called *Mohar* or, dowry. I know the defendant. He applied to me to divorce his wife on the 8th instant. The plaintiff in this case has been divorced from her husband the defendant. That was according to Khoja law. I told him to deposit a sum of money but he was married at Bandora and the books have to be sent for. He has deposited a sum of money, and is allowed to marry who he likes, but he cannot marry again within three months. The defendant received a paper at the time from us ; and the wife has been served with the original document through an attorney. The husband is bound to support the wife for three months. She must be supported for that time, even if she was divorced in consequence of her misconduct. A poor man must pay five rupees a month ; and if he has no money why both must die. It is not compulsory to make a man pay if he has no occupation or money. In this case the defendant paid 300 Rs. on account of Mahar and maintenance must be taken out of that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sangster.—To make a divorce legal it is not necessary to repeat it three times, at monthly intervals. The wife was not present when the divorce was granted. It is not true that a husband must tell her by word of mouth three times and if she is not present he must write it three times on a piece of paper. A man can divorce a wife three times and marry her again. He cannot however marry her again after divorcing her the fourth time until she has been married to another man. A husband has at liberty to divorce a wife after having lived with her for eighteen months and her having children by him, without any fault on her part. The wife will get back her ornaments and dowry and maintenance for three months. The Magistrate may have ordered maintenance to be given to a wife in a similar case to this. This divorce took place at 12 o'clock on the 8th instant. It was signed by the husband and sent to the wife's attorney. The defendant was married again the same night to another woman. He said that the conduct of the plaintiff was not good.

Re-examined.—If the divorce is read over three times on one occasion it is sufficient. Before a divorce can be granted the Khojas the consent of the Jumat must be obtained.

To the Magistrate.—I gave evidence in the case of Jeebhaee and Khakee Dossa, in which case Mr. Arthur acted as solicitor for the plaintiff. The plaintiff stated that her husband was worth a lac of rupees and was divorced from her husband after having lived with him for thirty years. In that case the woman got 100 Rs. down and ten rupees a month maintenance. It is usual to apply to the Punchayet when a man wants a divorce against his wife and if they consent the Cazee is informed of it. The plaintiff in this case belonged to Bandora and that was the reason why she was married there. I cannot say the amount of money paid in this case at the marriage. It is usual among the Khojas to give 173 Rs. for Mahar, 125 Rs. for ornaments and 15 Rs. for three months maintenance. On the defendant paying 300 Rs. I gave him the divorce paper. The original divorce paper was sent to Dr. Dallas for the plaintiff.

Mr. Sangster here handed in the document which he said had only just been received.

Witness continued.—When both the husband and wife come to the Cazee's house the Cazee may say "I divorce you, I divorce you, I divorce you." If she does not appear with her husband it must be written on a paper "I divorce you, I divorce you, I divorce you." So that a man may be divorced from his wife in five minutes without the least fault on her part. Khakee Dossa's wife had lived with her husband for thirty years and had a family of six children by him and was then divorced, although she was as virtuous as any woman could be. She was allowed 100 Rs. in one sum and ten rupees a month maintenance. In that case the Jumat was not willing to grant the divorce, but in the present case they sent a man to the Cazee with their consent.

Cassum Natha.—I am one of the principal members of the Khojas caste. The defendant applied to the Jumat to divorce his wife. For several months past she did not live with him. We did not give any answer to his application to his wife. We did not set him to the Cazee. We authorized his being divorced and consented to his marrying again. I remember that his father Khakee Dossa was divorced from his wife six years ago, but in that case the Jumat did not authorise the divorce. He had to pay his wife a maintenance. The divorce is not according to Khoja law unless sanctioned by the Jumat. In this present case, I am of opinion, the divorce has been legally effected. An inquiry was instituted by the Jumat some time ago on the complaint of the defendant, that the conduct of his wife was not good, when the Jumat ordered that the wife should return from her mother, with whom she was staying at Bandora, and live with her husband. I don't know whether that order was acted upon. The defendant's father has several houses, but I do not know whether the defendant possesses any property of his own.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sangster.—The marriage customs of the Maliomedans and Khojas are the same. There are two divisions amongst the Khojas, the wife in this case belongs to one and the husband to the other. I know nothing of the wife being a bad character ; there is no harm in a man divorcing one wife at 4 o'clock and marrying another woman at 7 o'clock the same night ; because he must have previously obtained the sanction of the Jumat.

Re-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The Jumat enquired into the conduct of the wife two years ago and the caste came to the decision that her conduct was unfavorable.

Kachalibhoy Rajpall a member of the Jumat said.—I was present at a meeting of the caste two years ago, when an enquiry was instituted into the conduct of Jeebaee. When the Jumat ordered that she should leave her mother in order that she should not be led astray. The conduct of the plaintiff and her mother was considered bad. The defendant recently applied to the Jumat for divorce which was sanctioned as well as permission for him to marry again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sangster.—When these complaints were made against the plaintiff she was only thirteen year of ago and I have no reason to believe they were not true. There was no witness examined as to the character of the woman, the Moorkhee might have examined witnesses. Defendant did not ask for a divorce at that time or it would have been granted.

Re-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The Jumat makes enquiries into the conduct of the woman at the time.

Mr. Sangster said that at the time when the complaint was made against his client she was only thirteen years of age. The learned counsel for the defendant had failed to produce a tittle of evidence to show that there had been any misconduct on the part of the woman. There was in fact nothing to prove that she was not entitled to maintenance. The defendant had proved himself to be a cowardly fellow, for he had got his wife divorced and married another woman on the same day, and had then thrown his young and unprotected wife on the world before she was sixteen years of age.

His Worship said that in the present case an application was made by a woman to seek support from her husband. The evidence brought forward on behalf of the defendant, by his counsel was, he (the Magistrate) thought of more importance than that produced by the plaintiff. The gentleman who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff had adverted to the difficulty they had to produce the defendant. It was quite true that he did not attend the first summons, when a second summons was issued and on his not appearing to that, a warrant was issued and he was dragged to this office, away from his marriage ceremony, no doubt the defendant considered that this was very hard. Then as to the age of the plaintiff, it was well known that women married young and if a woman was not too young to marry, and to live with her husband ; she was not too young to commit adultery. When a female arrived at the age of puberty she left the home of her parents and went to live with her husband. The plaintiff in this case went to her husband and from her evidence, it appears, that he ill-used her and she returned to her mother. It was somewhat remarkable that she had never applied for maintenance until now though she had been away from her husband for nearly two years. The Magistrate was of opinion that the defendant was guilty of the charge, and from the evidence His Worship believed that that was according to customs of the people. It was well known that a Mussulman could divorce his wife whenever he pleased, whether she had committed any fault or not, yet there was some little check upon him, for the Jumat, representing the whole of the caste, could withhold their sanction to the divorce. If they sanctioned a husband to divorce his wife, through her misconduct, they could order the divorce without allowing maintenance to the woman. In the case that came before this court six years ago in which the present defendant's father was summoned for the maintenance of his wife, the Jumat would not certify for the divorce, so that the woman got Rs. 100 in money and maintenance of ten rupees a month. That woman had been married to her husband thirty years and bore him six children ; and was doubtless a virtuous woman. In the present case the sanction of the Jumat was given to the defendant to divorce his wife ; and therein was the real line drawn between the two cases. In an English Court and under English law it might be said that the misconduct of the woman had not been proved, but it was well known that with Mahomedans it was very different, for with them the woman, it was well known, was never consulted. His worship went very carefully through the whole of the evidence, and said that in his opinion the evidence was strong in favor of the defendant, while there was no evidence on the part of the woman. There could be no doubt but that she had been legally divorced according to the Mahomedan law and was not entitled to maintenance. In cases where maintenance was allowed, it was always open for the husband to bring the case before a magistrate, if he had reason to believe that the woman was misconducting herself, or had circumstances had so improved that she was no longer in want of the support of her husband. Taking all the circumstances into consideration he had determined to dismiss the case.

Mr. Sangster applied to His Worship, for his client that an order might be made on the defendant to pay the woman her three months maintenance.

His Worship said that the woman was entitled to the money that was deposited with the Cazee for Mahar ; and expressed his determination not to pronounce any order either for or against the defendant until her ornaments and money was given to her.

The defendant said that the money should be paid and that he was willing that the 300 Rs. which had been deposited should be given up to the woman.

His Worship said that the woman was to receive the 300 Rs. He advised the defendant to pay it to her immediately it was demanded.

Tuesday, 13th May 1862.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.

Stealing Opium.—*Khata Jewjee* and *Parpia Mowjee* were charged with stealing a cake of Opium on Sunday 11th instant.

Gavalshal Gurdershal said.—I am a Gomasta of Jeysing Hutta Sing. I know the prisoners. On Sunday last at about half past four o'clock in the afternoon the prisoners were working in my warehouse, opposite the Post Office, taking out cakes of Opium as samples. We searched them as they were going out of the warehouse ; and in the first prisoner's shoes, in each shoe, this quantity of Opium, produced, was found. The shoes were on his feet. I believe this Opium to be the property of my master. It is of the value of ten rupees.

Police Sepoy No. 306 said.—On the day in question I heard the prosecutor call out sepoy ! I ran to him and then saw that he had taken off one of the shoes of the first prisoner. I took the other shoe off his foot and found this opium in the heel of it; and I saw some opium in the shoe that the prosecutor held in his hand.

Prisoner Khata Dewjee, in defence, said.—I did not steal. I have worked here for eleven months. My shoes were lying at the door ; and as I was putting them on the prosecutor called out sepoy ! The charge is false. I asked for employment as a cooly, and therefore this charge was brought.

The other prisoner had his first prisoner guilty and His Worship found sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for four months. There not being sufficient evidence against the other prisoner his worship acquitted him.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 13th May 1862.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Naya Dhana vs. Crustna Ramchunder Land and Radhabye Widow.

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley for the second defendant.

The plaintiff, who is a Marwaree money-lender, sought to recover Rs. 230-13 being the balance with interest due on a promissory note alleged to have been given by the defendant. The note was produced in Court ; it was written in English and purported to bear the signature of the defendant Crustna and the bangle marks of Rukmabye and Radhabye widows. The first defendant admitted the execution of the note by himself and his aunt Ruckmabye now deceased, and added that Radhabye was no party to the note, and that her signature was a forgery, it being writen by the plaintiff without the consent and knowledge of either of the defendants. Mr. Bayley on behalf of Radhabye denied the making of the note and asserted that the alleged signature was a forgery. Plaintiff, on being examined, stated that the money was borrowed by the defendants Crustna and his aunt Ruckmabye, and that Radhabye signed the note as security for them. He was not willing to take a verdict against Crustna alone, because Crusna was a man of no means. The two attesting witnesses to the note, who were also Marwarrees, swore that Crustna wrote the names of Rucknabye and Radhabye and that the widows then put their bangle marks. For the defence, Mr. Bayley examined Crustna and Radhabye, both of whom denied that the latter put her bangle mark to the note ; and also three other witnesses who swore to having paid instalments to the plaintiff on behalf of Crustna, and having made endorsements in the note, and who did not on those occasions find the signature or mark of Radhabye. The only witness for the defence adduced on behalf of the defendant, contended that there was no forgery, and that, if the Court held an opinion adverse to his, that would not prejudice the rights of the defendant Crustna, who had admitted his liability.

His Honor in giving judgment said that upon the evidence adduced in this case and which was confirmed by the appearance of the handwriting of the note, he was compelled to hold that the signature of Radhabye was a forgery. The next question was whether he would be justified in giving a verdict against the defended Crustna, who had admitted his liability. It has been decided, that a bill of exchange or promissory note cannot be altered in any material part, without the consent of the parties, such alteration will, at common law, and independently of the Stamp Acts, render the bill or note wholly invalid as against any party not consenting to such alteration : and this, although it be in the hands of an innocent holder. The contention in *Dr. Reid's* case was that the case of *Gardner vs. Walsh* 5 B. and B., where it was decided, that if a promissory note be signed by A., and subsequently by B. as surety for A., whilst the note is in the hands of the payee, it will be thereby rendered void, unless the signature of B. is added pursuant to the original intention at the making of the note. In giving judgment in that case Lord Campbell said, "If, after the note was a perfect instrument, according to the intention of the parties, as the joint and several promissory note of the defendant and Elizabeth Barton, and after it had been completed, issued, and negotiated, the plaintiffs, without the consent of the defendant, had caused it to be signed by Alice Clarke as a joint and several maker, along with the defendant and Elizabeth Barton, according to principle and authority he is discharged from his liability upon it. There would be no difficulty in showing that, under certain circumstances which might have supervened, this alteration might have been prejudicial to the defendant. But we conceive that he is discharged from his liability if the altered instrument, supposing it to be genuine, would operate differently from the original instrument, whether the alteration be or be not to his prejudice." Upon these authorities, His Honor held the note was void and that neither of the defendants were liable upon it.—*Verdict for defendants : costs certified.*

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Drs. Miller and Somerville vs. Henry Pearson.

The plaintiffs, who are medical practitioners, sued the defendant, a blacksmith in the Government Dockyard, to recover Rs. 155 for medical attendance and Rs. 34-4 for medicines supplied to him in April and May 1857. Defendant disputed an item of Rs. 4 in the bill charged for disinfecting fluid, which, he said, was supplied by Dr. Miller for his own use at the time the body of the defendant's wife was dissected. Dr. Miller urged that the disinfectant was supplied more for the use of the defendant's family than for himself, and he was ready to forego the sum if the Court ordered. He said that he had in the first instance charged the defendant only a lump sum of Rs. 100 for the medicine and attendance, and was willing to accept the half or even one-fourth of that amount, but since the defendant refused to pay it, and treated him in an off-handed and unhandsome manner, he charged for the thirty-one visits at the rate of Re. 1 for each visit. The Court considered the charge reasonable, and immediately entered a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

Since Aden has become a port of somewhat general resort by ships of various nations, the absence of an Admiralty Court, has been very much felt. We now understand that with the view of providing for this deficiency, the Home Government has appointed the Resident at Aden President of a Vice-Admiralty Court at that place. The Resident and his assistants have likewise been constituted Justices of the Peace, by Commission from the Supreme Court of Bombay.—*Englishman, May* 3.

Questions having arisen as to whether officers of Government, members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are, while absent from their appointments in attendance on the Council, entitled to the full emoluments of their offices, the Government of India, with a view of at once preventing any future discussion of the subject, has ruled that all officers, official members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who may be summoned from their appointments in the Mofussil to attend the Council in Calcutta, are to be regarded as on deputation, during the period the Council is in Sessions ; and are to draw the full salary of their permanent offices, and, in addition thereto, a deputation allowance at the rate of Rs. 7,400 a year, during the time they may be actually employed in their capacity as Legislators. As there is no necessity for the appointment, to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of any official member who may not be a resident in Calcutta, we cannot see the force of the decision which saddles the Revenue with an unnecessary expenditure for the deputation allowance here granted, in addition to the extra salary which must of necessity be paid to the *locum tenens* of the member of Council summoned to Calcutta from his permanent post in the Mofussil. We never object to see men well and sufficiently paid for their services, but we do object to such arrangements as this, when an expenditure of public money is involved for which there is no earthly necessity.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A short time ago we announced the discovery of a coal bed near Kalka, and intimated at the foot of the paragraph a wish to see a sample of this coal. We have just received it, and not professing to have a practical knowledge of mineralogy ourselves, have sent specimens to friends of ours who are competent to deal with the subject practically and scientifically, to be tested. We have some specimens at our office which may be inspected by any one who likes to come and see them. There is no doubt whatever about its being coal, and we should think as the bed has only been as yet examined to the depth of two feet that there is every prospect of its turning out to be a valuable coal bed. The field seems to extend a long way, as the gentleman who found this has since discovered the very same signs of coal a mile distant from the site of the first discovery.

Mr. Stevens, the Chief Engineer of the Lahore railway, has sent for samples of the coal.

The gentleman who made the discovery is very anxious that some able practical mineralogist should be deputed to examine the locality which he believes contains valuable ores besides coal. We could point out the right man to be sent on this errand if it were left to us to nominate him.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 6.

We have collected from various authentic sources the following particulars respecting the murder of the native officer of the 38th N. I. mentioned in our last, and wrongly described as the Native adjutant. He had been native Adjutant but subsequently promoted to Subadar Major on the regiment being constituted one of the corps of the line. Some of our readers may think the murder of 'only a native' hardly worth making such a fuss about, but there are certain peculiarities in this case which render it worthy of attention even though the murdered man was —— 'only a native.'

The regiment had just commenced its march after the halt, and was going alone a part of the road where it crosses two branches of the canal over wooden bridges. The road in this part is flanked by raised banks beyond which the country is an open plain. It was quite dark, when the report of the musket startled every one. The Subadar Major was found lying on the ground, dead—shot through the heart.

No one else was hurt. Alone and dead. Though the regiment was in column, marching along a comparatively confined road, though the Subadar Major must have been riding close to the column, yet he is shot dead, and as it was dark, the murderer must have been quite close to his victim to take so fatal an aim, *yet he is not seen by any one.* Nobody can tell how it happened ! The roll is called at once, and no one man found to be missing who without doubt was the murderer. He is a Sikh Naik : there are or only three Sikhs in the regiment, and this man was one. On enquiry, his comrades state that before the corps left Agra he had sold off all his things and gave out he was going to turn fakeer, or commit suicide. He was observed to be in low spirits and taciturn. He applied for leave to fall out and not march with the regiment on account of having a sore foot, and therefore was not with his company on the morning in question. His musket and accoutrements he has taken with him. Search has been made by the police, but as yet (the 5th) he has not been apprehended. The wells in the neighbourhood of the spot have been searched, to discover if he had thrown his musket down, or even thrown himself down, as in the mood he is described to have been in, it is not unlikely he may commit suicide. The police are making every exertion to discover something, and we shall hear of anything turns up.

The murdered officer, was a man whose life was especially valuable. He had behaved with eminent loyalty and fidelity during the mutiny, having been Havildar Major of the

hand man, and is in every way, a soldier "fit to stand by the side of Cæsar, and give direction." On the frontier he is, we hear, to be succeeded by an officer scarcely less distinguished than himself: a soldier who loves danger for danger's sake—possessing, at the same time, a sagacious head, and a far-seeing eye. We need scarcely say, that we allude to Major William Henry Rhodes Green, C. B., who has done most excellent service to the State, both in India and elsewhere. More than two years ago, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and since then he has been employed on missions in which great tact, delicacy and courage were required, but all these qualities Major Green possesses in an eminent degree: and it is with feelings of satisfaction that we hear the Western frontier, with its guards of Sinde horsemen, has been placed under his charge. As we have already mentioned, he has not only distinguished himself in India, but his tracks are still easily traceable in Sinde, the Punjaub, Turkey, Russia, Persia, Herat, and Beloochistan. Whenever a work of difficulty had to be performed, we generally found it entrusted to Major Henry Green. Hitherto, however, Government have repaid his services but indifferently, and we, therefore, regard the present promotion as a very hopeful symptom of the policy which is to mark the new administration. Modest and unobtrusive, he he has ever left his deeds to speak for themselves, and it is, therefore, all the more creditable, to Sir Bartle Frere, that when he possessed the power he should have listened to their voice. The political appointment which he held in Beloochistan, previous to his departure for England, in 1861, was one of great responsibility, requiring not only the nicest judgment, but the coolest courage. The rajahs, he had to deal with, were about as savage as the deserts they inhabited. Princes and people were all plunderers alike; and it may, therefore, be easily imagined that, to keep such men in anything like subordination, required a combination of elements of no ordinary character. Major Green was, however, in every way equal to meet any emergency that could have arisen. He conciliated some, coerced others, and by his presence and influence, preserved the whole Sinde frontier as intact as if it had been guarded by a vigilant army. Repeatedly he called the attention of the Indian Government to the movements of Persia and Russia, beyond the Affghan frontier, but we were too satisfied with the tranquility, which had just been restored to the empire, to pay any attention to his warnings. Major Green, to have seen so much service, is, comparatively speaking, still a young soldier, having only entered the army, as an ensign, in 1841: but he served in the Sinde Irregular Horse, on the Frontier of Upper Sinde, from the year 1846 till 1853, and it was then, we believe, that he gathered all that knowledge and experience of soldiers and men which was to stand him in such good stead in after years. He was Adjutant to a detachment of those famous Irregulars, which were attached to the Bombay Column of the army of the Punjab in 1848-49; served at the siege and capture of Mooltan; the battle of Goojerat, and took a part in the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, for which he received a medal and clasp. It will be remembered that it was at Gujerat that the Sinde Horse, to which he belonged, made the celebrated charge, which excited so much discussion at the time. They had been ordered up to support a charge, which a regiment of Royal Lancers were about to make, on the enemy's line. The Royals rode on at an easy trot, gathering way as they went, but the pace was too slow for the impatient Horsemen of Sinde. With their pistols in their hands, and their sabres in their teeth, they rode through the Lancers like a whirlwind; dashed through the line of men and bayonets opposed to them, and left the Sikh gunners as paste-board and rushes; and when the Lancers came up at the gallop, they found their support reforming, and preparing to charge again. But it was unnecessary; the battle had been decided; the Sikhs were in full retreat and the Horse Artillery having unlimbered, were beginning to play upon the retiring columns. Major Green was one that believed that the Sinde Horsemen would get into trouble in consequence of their misconstruction of orders, but at Goojerat was the crowning triumph of the campaign, the little business was quietly shelved, and the dark troopers of Jacob laughed, in their sleeves, at the manner in which they had outwitted the English Lancers. Major Green next proceeded to Turkey, in November 1853, on the war breaking out between that country and Russia, and joined the Turkish army at Kars in the winter of 1854. In May of the same year, he was employed on special duty by Her Majesty's Government, and joined the Turkish Army of the Danube, under Omer Pasha, in second in command of a body of irregular horse, with the rank of Colonel in the Ottoman Army. When the theatre of war was transferred to the Crimea, in September, he joined H. M.'s steamer *Leander* as a volunteer, and was present at all the operations of the fleet up to 1st October, de landed with the Royal Marines at Balaklava, and was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman. He was afterwards appointed Assistant Field Engineer, and joined the Royal Engineers in the right attack at the siege of Sebastopol, being present in the batteries during the bombardment, and at the repulse of several sorties. On the 17th April 1855, he was severely wounded while on duty in the trenches, and returned to England, on medical certificate, in May. On his recovery, he joined the Baltic fleet, and was present, on board H. M.'s steamer *Lightning*, at the bombardment of Sweaborg. He soon, however, returned to Turkey, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant General to a body of 4,000 irregular horse and four troops European Horse Artillery, raised for service in that country. Major Green acquired the Crimean medal, with the order of the Medjidie. After his return to India, he accompanied the late General John Jacob, with whom he was always intimately associated, to Persia in March 1857, as Assistant Adjutant General of the Cavalry Division: and was subsequently appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the force which remained at Bushire after the conclusion of peace, continuing as such until the final evacuation of that town and the breaking up the force. He was afterwards appointed Political Agent at Khelat, in which capacity his services were so valuable, as to induce Lord Canning to bestow upon him the distinction of being gazetted as an honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor General in June 1861, he went to England on leave, and since his return, he has been chiefly employed on special duty, in connexion with the proposed line of telegraph, which is to be laid along the shores of the Persian Gulf and the banks of the Euphrates. In connexion with this important undertaking Sir Hugh Rose has shown that he knows where to lay his hands upon approved merit, and we can therefore only congratulate him upon his discernment, and judgment. With such men as our new Governor, the old officers of the Company will ever be at a premium—the fact being well known that should ever danger menace us, it will be upon their knowledge, experience and courage that we will have to rely when the storm bursts. To promote and encourage such men, ought, therefore, to be one of the first objects of Her Majesty's government. During the late revolt, we found a few of them of more avail even than armies, and by offering high rewards for sterling and approved worth, we not only encourage the brave men, who now hold posts of danger and difficulty, but incite others to follow in their footsteps. It is, moreover, satisfactory to perceive that the tide seems to be setting once more in favor of the Indian Army, and we feel convinced that the policy will yet bear good fruit. The debris of the old Company's corps contains men as brave, experienced, and accomplished as any army in the world, and England would indeed be standing in her own light were she not to avail herself of their services.

THE LEGACY OF COORG.

(From the Madras Times, May 7.)

THE Rajah of Coorg has left a splendid legacy to his successors, who are turning the estate to good account. So great and so rapid are the changes now taking place, that could the old man, like Hamlet's ghost, revisit, in the glimpses of the moon, the scenes of his former sojourn, his spirit would wander in vain to search for the old haunts once so familiar to him. The fine woods that crowned all the heights about Mercara are for the most part felled and gone; after centuries of bashful retirement, the round topped hills have at length cast off their flowing mantle of green and bared their bosoms to the full gaze of day: the shooting boxes of the determined old sportsman, dotted about at the heads of all the principal passes from the low country, and in which he used to sit till the game was driven within ten yards of the muzzle of his gun, are all exposed and fast crumbling to decay: the elephant, the elk and other animals, no longer finding cover, have retired to more distant spots, and coffee is the shikar which now runs wild upon the mountains of Coorg; like an army of locusts, it has eaten up half the forests and destroyed every green leaf but its own; and still its progress continues; the last seven or eight years have made Coorg a new country and a most promising one to the European settler. The climate is delightful; and around Mercara, during the hottest month of the year, the thermometer marks 72° in the house. A delicious sea breeze sets in daily about twelve or one P.M., frequent clouds obscure the sun, and occasional thunder showers, the avant courier of the heavier rain which falls in the beginning of June, keep the earth cool and freshen the luxuriant foliage. The scenery is very grand, and, to those who love to look on Nature's beauties, there is a perpetual feast for the eye. Descending the ghaut, either towards Cannanore or Mangalore, deep rich forest, the richest conceivable, is around and above you. Hugging the uplands, the country is found to consist of undulating hills and fine open forest glade, resembling Park scenery in England—bold mountain ranges, of mountain ridges outline the horizon in every direction; among these the great Soobramoonny hill or bullock's hump as it is called, is conspicuous to the north. The rainy season is somewhat prolonged and the fall very heavy, over 200 inches perhaps, but the air is cool and the luxury of a fire can be then enjoyed. It is this excess of moisture which clothes the hills with verdure, and, in addition to their height, (about 4,000 feet) contributes largely to the coolness and salubrity of the climate. 'Tis strange Mercara is not more talked of as a residence for the European. It possesses all the requisites to render it most desirable. When Bangalore is parched with heat and smothered with dust, Muddakshery has cool winds and copious showers; when all is dry and arid there all is green and flourishing here. It is exempt from the chilliness of the Neilgherries, and seems to possess that happy medium in which, as Dædalus said to Icarus, "tutissimus" ibis. It has good roads both to the coast and landwards, and pleasant rides and walks in all directions.

The Palace, in which the officers of the garrison reside is a massive building in the form of a hollow square, having rooms on all sides up and down stairs, and a tolerably spacious area in front. It is surrounded by a small fort with thick bastioned walls and has in some respects an imposing position, though it is commanded by the neighbouring heights. In one of these are some large excavations with narrow entrances, in which the Rajahs were accustomed to witness the fights of wild animals. One circular amphitheatre was the special battle ground of the elephant and tiger. The late Rajah however was not content with shooting beasts, but amused himself as well by Rifle practice at his criminals. Stationing himself in a favorable spot within the fort, the luckless prisoner was made to jump out of a door or window before him and run a certain distance, while His Highness blazed away at him with cool precision—escape was freedom; but fame says the aim was deadly true, and few were they who passed the frightful ordeal unscathed; a pleasant sort of dalliance this with human life, which appears to have had great attractions for the terrible old savage whose main delight was the shedding of blood either of man or beast! A remarkable feature in the country about Mercara is the existence of extensive dykes and breastworks, commonly called cuddings or cuddangs, which traverse the hills and valleys, often for many continuous miles. They are evidently defensive works thrown up in the troublous times of former petty chiefs, but no certain knowledge of their age or object seems to be possessed by the present inhabitants. In some cases they surround small hills and were doubtless serious and perhaps sufficient obstructions to the unscientific attacks of those early days, but a handful of Madras Sappers, with a covering party would find little in them to check the operations of more modern tactics. Talking of the Sappers, it is reported that the Head Quarters will shortly be again established at Mercara; a cooler climate and a far better country for practical instruction in field work than Dowlaishweram. Their return will also make a pleasant addition to the small though agreeable society and the men may find abundant occupation in road making; thus connecting the various properties, which are springing up in all directions over the Hills, with the central focus of civilization. The soil and climate of this District are so favorable to Coffee that the present anomalous state of the Coffee cultivation will not deter men from entering largely into this speculation. They all hope for a good time coming, when the Coorg planters will be placed under the same rules, as to the acquisition of land, as those of Wynaad and elsewhere. The anomaly at present is, as we understand, that Coorg, although a Government possession, is under Mysore rules. By the present Wynaad arrangement a planter receives a grant of land for which he pays an annual rent of eight annas per acre for forest, and two rupees per acre for land under Coffee cultivation, and he may purchase the fee simple by a present payment of 20 years rent. In Coorg he gets a grant of land for which he has to pay Cardamom tax, at least in all those parts where Cardamoms grow, till his Coffee comes into bearing. The Cardamom tax is then remitted and he pays four annas per maund on his produce; so that if his estate produce ten cwt. per acre, he will have to pay a duty of ten rupees per acre, or five times as much as the planter of Wynaad (the maund being equal to 28 lbs) and the higher the cultivation, of course the higher the tax. Thus if a successful man had 300 acres of Coffee in full bearing and succeeded by skill and outlay of money, in producing 12 cwt. per acre, his tax would amount to 3,600 rupees per annum; while the Wynaad planter for the same advantages would pay only 600 rupees—an inequality which can surely never be intended to be permanent. The new Commissioner of Mysore, who must be well up in the enlightened views of the day, will, we hope, will most probably soon have this matter righted. So far as the opening up of the country, the circulation of money, and the diffusion of ideas of progress and industry among the native population, are concerned in the work of civilization, it would be wiser and more politic on the part of Government to pay rather than tax the planters. In Coorg especially intelligent natives are beginning to enter largely into coffee cultivation. They are quite alive to its importance and the coin of the realm which has, for years past, been melted down into rings, bangles and chains, or been buried deep in the earth to be dug up, perhaps centuries hence, by some fortunate ploughman, is now expended in the purchase of estates, in the employment of labor, in the erection of machinery, in the export of produce, and through last not least, in the education of children in the moral and enlightened training of those whom they expect to succeed them in maintaining the respectability and advancement of the family. The Missionary is not found wanting at this important crisis. The Basle Evangelical Mission are doing much good work, if patient labor in the caste. Vernacular Schools are established and useful knowledge disseminated where not long since all was ignorance and superstition. Coffee estates must always circulate large sums of money among the poor classes, owing to the constant demand for labor. An estate is never complete. It requires constant attention:—weeding, pruning, supplying vacancies, mulching, and watering, picking, pulping, drying, packing and cart hire to the port, constantly keep great numbers of coolies and others employed, and there is always a cry for more labourers. If the men of the Northern Division and elsewhere who throng to the Presidency to embark for the West Indies, Mauritius and elsewhere, were but well informed of the demand for labor in their own land, it is more than probable that thousands might be diverted from "offering themselves up," as the *Friend of India* says, "not only to West India planters, but to French slave drivers." As the planting interests extend it may perhaps be incumbent on that community to have an Agent in the Emigration districts, to make known among the Ryots how much employment may be got nearer home: and, to quote the *Friend* again, "it is both the duty and self-interest of the capitalist to command the labor market by the prices he offers and the good treatment he guarantees." About seventeen or twenty estates have now been opened in Coorg, and among them that of the Coorg Coffee Company, intended to comprise 1,000 acres at first, and which may probably be extended. About 300 acres have been planted and the undertaking is said to promise remarkably well.

The higher class of natives in Coorg are a very fine race and some of them eminently handsome. They are muscular and well formed and of manly independent bearing. It is surprising that they could have so tamely submitted to the vigorous despotism and cruelty of the late Rajah, but this perhaps serves to show how strong among them was the feeling of loyal fealty. They appeared to worship more and more a handsome silver lidded spittoon, which he had presented to each of the principal persons of the country, though on the whole good, has not been unaccompanied by some evils, one of the greatest of which is the free introduction of spirits. Arrack has poisoned the purity and comfort of many a homestead, and established its baneful influence as a rival. Every Coorg man is a shikaree—he delights in the jungle side: a taste which was by no means diminished by the late Commissioner of Mysore, who distributed among them many hundred pounds of powder.

OUR NORTH WEST FRONTIER AND ITS DEFENCES.

(From the Delhi Gazette, May 6.)

AFFGHANISTAN.—In another column there is a letter which we have had much pleasure in publishing, though the writer takes a different view from us, regarding our suggestions on the policy which it behoves the Government to follow with reference to the state of affairs in Central Asia. We are glad to see the other side of the case so fairly and plainly stated, as it enables us to reply on all those points which are, or can be, open to discussion.

On one point we are agreed, at Dost Mahomed's death the whole of Affganistan will inevitably be involved in political convulsions. As to the inference from this, we are at issue with the writer. He argues, because there will be the state of the country on the Dost's death, therefore leave the rival parties to fight it out, and let the Affghans cut their own throats, what does it matter to us? We say, on the contrary,—that such a state of affairs should form the strongest possible inducement to our Government to interfere—in short, much as they may dislike it, they *must* interfere if they have proper regard to the interests of the State.

We must provide for there being a strong Government in Affghanistan—why? because if we don't the whole country, up to the very frontier of India, will become Persian, and therefore under the influence of Russia, and, "what is perhaps of more consequence, certainly as much,—of France.

The points at issue between us, and the writer whose letter we allude to, are four, let us consider them in order.

I. Is there danger from Persian influence being extended, or is there not?

II. Is our present frontier position a satisfactory, and a safe one?

III. Will the occupation of Quetta and a subsidy to the Affghans, as recommended by us, secure what we assert it will?

IV. Whom among the Affghan chiefs, on the Dost's demise, should we select to subsidize?

The last question is put by our opponent as a kind of *coup de grace*, an unanswerable question that must settle us altogether. We are quite able to answer it. We might fairly appeal to "public notoriety" to answer the first question on our side in the affirmative. It will not be denied, that, if the country between the Caspian and the Indus becomes Persian territory, it will be amenable not only to Russian but to *French* influence. We do not believe in any immediate danger from either, but we say, it would be the height of folly to disregard the *possibility* of there being danger from that quarter sometime or other, and, we should say, more danger from France than Russia. How long will Europe remain undisturbed by war between the first class powers? Can any man dare to assert that war may not break out, between Russia, France and England at any time? And if it does—if we are at war with either one, or both, those nations, and all Asia from the Caspian to the Indus is Persianized, and therefore open to either France or Russia as a passage to their armies, or an instrument to cripple us in the East, what becomes of the cry of non-interference raised in 1862? Native reports, as quoted by us from various contemporaries both in Calcutta and Bombay, do ascribe the present movement to Russian intrigue. We have before shown, that though this *may* be the case, we have no proof whatever of it. It looks however as time goes on, more and more as if the movement was an organized Persian encroachment. But it he must recollected it is not the first time it has been attempted. Last year, as related by our Cabul correspondent the Persians did advance, and it was given out that they then intended to take Herat. They retired however, to try again this year, and their intention has been carried out. This looks like organized movement or settled policy.

But, even if there were no *possibility* of either French or Russian influence being exerted in an antagonistic manner towards us through Persia, we still maintain, that there is need to look to our defences. Current history has proved, that the Mahomedan world is liable to be moved by sudden impulses, and sudden and inexplicable springs of action in fierce antagonism to the Christian powers. Whence this may arise we do not now pause to enquire. We do not think any one who has carefully studied the history of the last few years, can deny it, or doubt it. We ought always to be prepared for these strange disturbances of the political world, that resemble in many respects the occasional disturbances, equally inexplicable, in the physical world, magnetic, electrical, or other. Whatever Mahomedan movement may threaten us, it must, if formidable, proceed from the direction of Central Asia. Hence the value of a powerful ally in a nation bordering on our frontier, even though Mahomedan itself.

Nor let any rest too much confidence in the sectarian differences between the Persian and the Affghan Mahomedans. Those sectarian differences are susceptible of being used by us to our advantage, and on the other hand they are perfectly susceptible, if we neglect them, of being temporarily forgotten in the fanatical excitement of a religious war.

Before leaving this part of our subject, we would point to the undoubted fact of Persian connection with the late mutiny in India.

II. The second issue has already been discussed by us—and, we hoped, conclusively set at rest. But as our correspondent disputes the point we must repeat our old arguments and add a fresh one.

Our present frontier is *not* a safe one. With all our vigilance, our outposts are repeatedly forced. Incursions of hill tribes on a small scale constantly do take place. What is to prevent their taking place on a large scale? If a small body of men can descend into the plains bordering the Indus, and sweep away cattle and grain, and plunder the country till driven back by our irregulars, a large horde might do the same, and, instead of sweeping off cattle and grain, might drive back our Irregulars, force a passage of the Indus, and spread themselves over the surrounding country, before word even could be sent to Mooltan or Lahore, or Kurrachee. We are not speaking of Peshawur. That post is impregnable, but of the Derajat frontier. Such a force would be driven back, or cut up, or sent to the 'seventh heaven,' as one of our correspondents writes, but what would be the effect of such an invasion on India? The result, it is likely enough, would be risings in many parts of the country, a general and most disastrous and most dangerous, state of *political disquietude*, very possibly a mutiny of a large part of our native army, or an attempt at a mutiny, vast injury to trade, and very likely another financial embarrassment, with fearful loss of prestige in India itself, and throughout Asia. And all this may happen any time, if Persian influence is allowed to extend itself to the eastern boundaries of Affghanistan. Add to this, that by allowing Persia to contravene all treaties, and giving up what has always been a point insisted on by us, we shall lose much of prestige in Europe also. The European powers would resolve that Great Britain was either afraid, or unable, to insist on her treaties with Persia being carried out. And if it be determined to leave events to themselves, it will at any rate become necessary for us to increase enormously the strength of all our garrisons in the unhealthy country West of the Indus.

III. It ought not to require many arguments, to show how that it is not only advisable, but almost necessary, for us to secure the strongest Government we can in Affghanistan. This at once would point out the reply to our correspondent's objection, whom are we to countenance among the rival chiefs after Dost Mahomed's death as ruler of the country? Had the powers beyond Affghanistan to the Westward, been disposed to leave their affairs entirely unmeddling, we were they to be kept from encroaching on territory whose occupation by a hostile force is manifestly dangerous to the peace of British India, we might be content, and it would be our truest policy, to leave the Affghans to themselves. But we have before shown that that policy, hitherto sound, must now be abandoned. We *must* interfere in some way. The most simple and trustworthy method of securing our end is by subsidizing, and thereby materially lightening, the present ruler of Affghanistan, and, after his death, the successor who may either have the best claim to the throne, or the best chance of winning and keeping it. To look only to the present, we should do well to assist Dost Mahomed in his present difficulties by a subsidy. It will be money well laid out, if it only secures us from interruption, and saves us another Persian war. Well laid out indeed. But if we subsidize the Dost, we must have an agency in the country somewhere to watch events, and to see that the money is spent on the legitimate object with which it is paid. Let any point out, if they can, a better position in every respect than Quetta for such an agency with a British force, and to locate a Political Agent at. We pointed out in a former article, many of the reasons for which Quetta had been selected for this purpose by a very high authority, who urgently pressed on the Government the policy now adopted in it; when the last Persian war should cease. We shall not repeat those arguments in detail here, but merely recapitulate them.

1st.—Quetta is in Khelat, a friendly state. We should go there as friends not as foes, and receive a welcome from the chiefs and people. We need not interfere in the smallest degree with the government of the country, with chief or peasant, but merely build and occupy a tenement.

2nd.—The climate is an English climate, admirably adapted for British soldiers, in short it would be as good as a sanitarium.

3rd.—The advantage of the post as a Military post, is, that it commands Candahar, Herat and Cabul, and would enable us to operate on the flank of any force invading Cabul or Candahar with ease.

4th.—It is close to our own frontier, and capable of being connected with Shikarpore by a good road, the distance not great, and communication easy and free from interruption. A British force at Quetta would not be isolated, which would be the case with a similar force *in any other position in Affghanistan.*

5th.—Quetta is the important point opening out a most profitable trade with Central Asia, a trade capable of expansion to almost any limit.

6th.—The occupation of Quetta would be attended with none of the consequences pointed out by our correspondents as following upon the occupation of any other part of the country beyond the present frontier, for would it be necessary to occupy as far as Ghuzni, a similary position above the Khyber. One such post would give us all the influence, and prestige, in Central Asia we can possibly want.

7th.—The people know us there better than in any part of Affghanistan. They would understand and appreciate our motives, they would welcome us as forming an invaluable element of strength to their own Government, and a guarantee of tranquillity and immunity from any foreign invader. The money we should spend in the country would be an El Dorado to the people. Our position of preparedness for any contingency, would have a marvellous effect in calming excitement and quenching the hopes of the disaffected Mahomedans in India, hopes that are only kept alive by the prospect or possibility of fulfilment. For all these reasons, that invasion or no invasion, war or no war, Russian influence or French influence, or neither, let the Persian frontier be extended to Candahar, or even let the country as far as Candahar become actually and really Persian, and under Persian influence, and there will be absolutely no end to the dissemination of disquietude and exciting reports among the Mahomedans of India, even if Mahomedan emissaries are not sent about to sow the seeds of political disquietude and fanatical excitement.

IV. We come now to the consideration of our 4th point, and answer the question "whom are we to subsidize?" We reply, subsidize the Dost as long as he is alive, and at his death the chief in possession, (Sirdar Sher Ali Khan), provided he has the support of the greater part of the tribes, and is personally fitted to assume the reins of such a troublesome and difficult Government.

It is no matter to us whom the Affghans choose to reign over them, it will be enough for us to look out and subsidize the strongest party, always taking care, that the chief we select is one who will be the one who has no wish to cement an alliance with Persia. His abstaining from which should be one condition of the continuance of the subsidy.

REVENUE FROM OPIUM.

(From the Bombay Gardian, May 8.)

IN introducing his Budget, Mr. Laing, our Minister of Finance, deemed it necessary to refer to the moral bearings of the Opium revenue. He did so in the following terms:—

"I believe the cry of the precariousness of the Opium Revenue has originated very much from the strong aversion felt to it in certain quarters on moral grounds. "This is not the place to enter any lengthened argument as to the moral bearings of the question. I have heard the most contradictory opinions advanced, in perfect good faith, by respectable men who had been in China, some denouncing Opium as a deliberate poisoning of the Chinese for the sake of filthy lucre, others contending that it had produced a most beneficial effect by substituting a comparatively tranquil stimulus for the wilder excitement of intoxicating drinks, which led to bloodshed and crimes of violence.

"My own belief is that the truth lies between the two extremes, and that Opium is neither very much better nor very much worse than Gin.

"This much seems certain in speculating on the probable continuance of the present use of Opium in China. Every civilized or semi-civilized race of mankind seems to affect some peculiar form of nervous stimulant, and as the natives of Northern Europe take to Alcohol, so the Chinese take to Opium. Possibly, in each case, the craving is for something to supply an innate want. The Englishman, the Dane, the German, and the Russian resort to it, the specific effect of which is to raise the spirits, and produce temporary exhilaration.

"The Chinese, whose greatest deficiency, as shown by the whole history, religion, and literature of the race, is in the imaginative faculties, resorts to that which stimulates the imagination and makes his sluggish brain see visions and dream dreams.

"Be this as it may, the fact is certain, that under all circumstances and in all climates, as the Englishman is a drinker of Beer, so is the Chinaman a smoker of Opium.

"We have, therefore, at the bottom of our Opium Revenue, one of those great natural instincts of a large population upon which English Councillors of the Exchequer confidently rely for that their Receipts.

"It is, of course, theoretically possible, in the case of Gin, Whiskey, Rum, and Tobacco, that the exhortations of the Temperance advocates in the former case, and of the Ladies in the latter, might, at any moment, do far prevail, as to induce the population generally to abstain from habits which are in many cases pernicious and in many more wasteful and disagreeable.

"Should they so prevail, the Finances of England, and, indeed, of almost every country of the civilized world, would collapse far more suddenly and hopelessly than ours would in India by the failure of Opium."

There is a 'wild excitement' attendant on the use of 'intoxicating drinks,' which leads to 'bloodshed and crimes of violence;' and as opium is neither very much better nor very much worse than gin, it is right for the Government of India to force its opium upon China, and in the face of the most stringent laws and bitter hostility of the Chinese Government develop the traffic, until from a few hundred chests in the last century, it reaches 100,000 at the present time. The Queen of Tahiti and the King of the Sandwich Islanders desired to protect their subjects from the wild excitement of intoxicating drinks, which leads to bloodshed and crimes of violence, and prohibited the importation of ardent spirits: the King of France sent ships to batter down the capitals of those islands, and compelled the unfortunate sovereigns to re-open the flood gates of that stream which was so rapidly pauperizing and depopulating their kingdoms. Opium is not better nor worse than gin or French brandy: and so it is quite lawful for us to derive a revenue which represents the success which has crowned, after more than half a century, the efforts first to elude and then overcome the opposition of the Chinese Government.

The argument lately advanced by the *Bombay Saturday Review*, is willingly laid hold of by Mr. Laing. 'Every man affects some form of nervous stimulant.' 'The craving is to supply an innate want.' The *Review* goes further and says that there is present in every country some means of supplying this special want. There is an adaptation in nature to the necessities of men. As the appetite so is the provision. Were this admitted, it would be difficult to account for the fact that the Chinese, one-third of the inhabitants of the human race, occupying geographically one of the largest countries on the face of the earth, should be obliged to come all the way to India, and that only in the 19th century, to obtain the means of satisfying their special appetite. The innate want has been amazingly slow in revealing itself. But the Chinese do not come to India for it. No one ever heard of their going about the world asking for opium. It was the exhibition of opium by enterprizing Englishmen that very slowly produced the sense of such a want. It was in 1767 that the Representatives of the East India Company in Calcutta, first thought of sending opium to China. We are not told that they were actuated by any generous desire of supplementing a deficiency of nature, who after having implanted in the Chinese an innate need of opium unkindly failed to furnish them with the requisite supply: all they proposed was to ascertain if they could, by such adventures, add any thing to their revenue. From 1767 to 1794 occasional adventures were made but with little success. In 1794 the English stationed an opium-laden ship at Whampoa, a floating opium shop, to dispose of the contraband article in small lots, as opportunities offered. This went on for 25 years. Afterwards the neighbourhood of Lintin Island became the seat of the trade, if by such name one may designate this smuggling concern. Afterwards the system of delivering it at different cities along the coasts was introduced. In 1830 we begin to be told that the propensity to smoke opium 'has *seized* upon all ranks and classes' and only advisable, but almost necessary, for us to secure the strongest Government we can in Affghanistan. This at once would point out the reply to our correspondent's objection, whom are we to countenance among the rival chiefs after Dost Mahomed's death as ruler of the country? Had the powers beyond Affghanistan to the Westward, been disposed to leave their affairs entirely unmeddling, we were they to be kept from encroaching on territory whose occupation by a hostile force is manifestly dangerous to the peace of British India, we might be content, and it would be our truest policy, to leave the Affghans to themselves. But we have before shown that that policy, hitherto sound, must now be abandoned. We *must* interfere in some way. The most simple and trustworthy method of securing our end is by subsidizing, and thereby materially lightening, the present ruler of Affghanistan, and, after his death, the successor who may either have the best claim to the throne, or the best chance of winning and keeping it. To look only to the present, we should do well to assist Dost Mahomed in his present difficulties by a subsidy. It will be money well laid out, if it only secures us from interruption, and saves us another Persian war. Well laid out indeed. But if we subsidize the Dost, we must have an agency in the country somewhere to watch events, and to see that the money is spent on the legitimate object with which it is paid. Let any point out, if they can, a better position in every respect than Quetta for such an agency with a British force, and to locate a Political Agent at. We pointed out in a former article, many of the reasons for which Quetta had been selected for this purpose by a very high authority, who urgently pressed on the Government the policy now adopted in it; when the last Persian war should cease. We shall not repeat those arguments in detail here, but merely recapitulate them.

1st.—Quetta is in Khelat, a friendly state. We should go there as friends not as foes, and receive a welcome from the chiefs and people. We need not interfere in the smallest degree with the government of the country, with chief or peasant, but merely build and occupy a tenement.

2nd.—The climate is an English climate, admirably adapted for British soldiers, in short it would be as good as a sanitarium.

3rd.—The advantage of the post as a Military post, is, that it commands Candahar, Herat and Cabul, and would enable us to operate on the flank of any force invading Cabul or Candahar with ease.

4th.—It is close to our own frontier, and capable of being connected with Shikarpore by a good road, the distance not great, and communication easy and free from interruption. A British force at Quetta would not be isolated, which would be the case with a similar force *in any other position in Affghanistan.*

5th.—Quetta is the important point opening out a most profitable trade with Central Asia, a trade capable of expansion to almost any limit.

6th.—The occupation of Quetta would be attended with none of the consequences pointed out by our correspondents as following upon the occupation of any other part of the country beyond the present frontier, for would it be necessary to occupy as far as Ghuzni, a similary position above the Khyber. One such post would give us all the influence, and prestige, in Central Asia we can possibly want.

7th.—The people know us there better than in any part of Affghanistan. They would understand and appreciate our motives, they would welcome us as forming an invaluable element of strength to their own Government, and a guarantee of tranquillity and immunity from any foreign invader. The money we should spend in the country would be an El Dorado to the people. Our position of preparedness for any contingency, would have a marvellous effect in calming excitement and quenching the hopes of the disaffected Mahomedans in India, hopes that are only kept alive by the prospect or possibility of fulfilment. For all these reasons, that invasion or no invasion, war or no war, Russian influence or French influence, or neither, let the Persian frontier be extended to Candahar, or even let the country as far as Candahar become actually and really Persian, and under Persian influence, and there will be absolutely no end to the dissemination of disquietude and exciting reports among the Mahomedans of India, even if Mahomedan emissaries are not sent about to sow the seeds of political disquietude and fanatical excitement.

IV. We come now to the consideration of our 4th point, and answer the question "whom are we to subsidize?" We reply, subsidize the Dost as long as he is alive, and at his death the chief in possession, (Sirdar Sher Ali Khan), provided he has the support of the greater part of the tribes, and is personally fitted to assume the reins of such a troublesome and difficult Government.

It is no matter to us whom the Affghans choose to reign over them, it will be enough for us to look out and subsidize the strongest party, always taking care, that the chief we select is one who will be the one who has no wish to cement an alliance with Persia. His abstaining from which should be one condition of the continuance of the subsidy.

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